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Measures to promote implementation of the international drug control treaties and to strengthen international cooperation in the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, including corruption; and proposals for new strategies, methods and practical activities in addressing the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, with due regard to the gender perspective

Letter dated 9 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the following documents concerning efforts made by the Government of the Union of Myanmar in the eradication of narcotic drugs:

(a) A brief summary of the 15-year narcotics elimination plan (annex A);

(b) Country report on narcotic drug control in the Union of Myanmar (annex B).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly under agenda item 10.

(*Signed*) Win **Mra**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX A

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE 15 YEAR NARCOTICS ELIMINATION PLAN

Objective

1. Total elimination of cultivation, production and abuse of narcotics within the whole of the Union of Myanmar.

Procedure

2. **Draft Plan.** For the total elimination of cultivation and production of narcotics within the 15 years plan, it will be implemented in three phases: -

(a)	**1st 5 year**	**1996/97 to 2000/2001**
(b)	**2nd 5 year**	**2001/02 to 2005/2006**
(c)	**3rd 5 year**	**2006/07 to 2010/2011**

3. **National Strategy.** The following are the two national strategies on drug abuse -

(a) To designate drug abuse control as a national duty and to perform this duty with added momentum.

(b) To raise the standard of living of the border areas and national races to gradually wipe out the habit of poppy growing.

4. **Three Tactics** To implement the national strategies fully the three tactics are adopted: -

(a) Supply elimination
(b) Demand elimination
(c) Law enforcement

5. **Methodology.** The three methods are followed for assured success:-

(a) For the producer and abuser of narcotic drugs to enlighten their belief, conviction and their psychological make-up for the better.

(b) For the easy accessibility and communication between those national races on the highlands and those at various other places.

(c) To develop the socio economic condition of the national races at the border areas.

Detail Plan

6. **Designating Prioritized Regions**

(a) **1st Five Years** The following 16 townships are designated prioritized regions:-

(1) 9 townships of the Northern Shan State
(2) 6 townships of the Southern Shan State.
(3) 1 township of the Eastern Shan State.

(b) **2nd Five Years** The following 23 townships are designated prioritized regions:-

(1) 10 townships of the Northern Shan State.
(2) 3 townships of the Southern Shan State.
(3) 6 townships of the Eastern Shan State.
(4) 4 townships of the Kachin State.

(c) **3rd Five Years** The following 9 townships are designated prioritized regions: -

(1) 5 townships of the Southern Shan State.
(2) 2 townships of Kayah State.
(3) 4 townships of Chin State.

7. **Designating Prioritized Activities**

(a) The elimination of cultivation and production of opium poppy.
(b) The elimination of the abuse of narcotic drug.
(c) Enforcement.
(d) Organizing the local populace to participate in the fight against narcotic drugs.
(e) International cooperation.

1st Five Years

8. **The elimination of cultivation and production of opium poppy.** The elimination and cultivation and production of opium poppy and regional development will be carried out as follows:-

(a) **Roads, Bridges and Construction**
The estimated budget is 2670.582 million kyats and US$ 2 million.

(1) **Earth road** 1107 miles at a cost of 309.053 million kyats.

(2)	**Gravel road**	1226 miles at a cost of 2048.892 million kyats.
(3)	**Bitumen road**	158 miles at a cost of 165.137 millions kyats.
(4)	**Bridges**	2 million US$.
(5)	**High Schools**	7.65 million kyats.
(6)	**Middle Schools**	19 schools at a cost of 16.15 million kyats.
(7)	**Primary Schools**	102 schools at a cost of 86.70 million kyats.
(8)	**Hospitals**	3 at a cost of 5.4 million kyats.
(9)	**Sub township hospitals**	2 at a cost of 3.6 million kyats.
(10)	**Dispensaries**	14 at a cost of 6.37 million kyats.
(11)	**Clinics**	46 at a cost of 20.93 million kyats.

(b) **Agriculture.** The estimated budget is 5522.8595 million kyats and US$ 124,608.

(1) 25 Training Stations at a cost of 167.4 million kyats.
(2) 31500 bushels of seeds at a cost of 79 million kyats.
(3) 362400 tons of sugarcane shoots at a cost of 72.6 million kyats.
(4) 1320 kgs.of vegetable seeds at cost of 26.5 million kyats.
(5) 4524850 perennial trees at a cost of 125.5 million kyats.
(6) 62307 tons of fertilizer at a cost of 2468.395 million kyats.
(7) 59180 litres and 74640 kgs.of pesticides at a cost of 103.5925 million kyats
(8) Reclaiming 59300 acres of land at a cost of 1706.1 million kyats.
(9) 16 canals and embankments at a cost of 61.84 million kyats.
(10) 63 types of farm equipment at a cost of 82.2 million kyats.
(11) Mechanical tilling of 353400 acres of land at cost of 88.5 million kyats.
(12) 18642 acres of sample plots at a cost of 524.832 million kyats.
(13) Water supply at a cost of 16.4 million kyats 124608 US$.

(c) **Livestock breeding** At a cost of 51.350 million kyats and 1.16 million US$.

(1) 48 pairs of surgical equipment at a cost of 2.4 million kyats.
(2) 64 pedigree bullocks at a cost of 1.6 million kyats.
(3) 200 pedigree pigs at a cost of 1.8 million kyats.
(4) 2000 poultry at a cost of .6 million kyats.
(5) 360 sows at a cost of 5.4 million kyats.
(6) 25 tologies at a cost of 7.5 million kyats.
(7) 25 pairs of refrigerator and generators at a cost of 1.75 million kyats.
(8) Medical supplies at a cost of 7.5 million kyats.
(9) Training costs - .8 million kyats.
(10) Personnel and miscellaneous expenses - 222 million kyats
(11) 25 motorcycles at a cost of .05 million US$.

(12) 2 Jeeps at a cost of .014 million US$.
(13) One truck at a cost of .006 million US$.
(14) 50 foreign pedigree pigs at a cost of 1.09 million US$.

(d) **Communications.** The estimated budget is 137.42 million kyats.

(1) 29 post offices at a cost of 31.32 million kyats.
(2) 5 telephone exchanges at a cost of 15.75 million kyats.
(3) 3 radio telephones at a cost of 9.45 million kyats.
(4) 6 wireless radio stations at a cost of 9.9 million kyats.
(5) A 200 line auto exchange at a cost of 71.00 million kyats.

(f) **Energy.** The estimated budget is 1298.1 million kyats.

(1) 30 (4kva) generators at a cost of 4.5 million kyats.
(2) 20 (36 kva) generators at a cost of 48 million kyats
(3) 12 (48 kva) generators at a cost o 32.4 million kyats.
(4) 4 (73 kva) generators at a cost of 13.2 million kyats.
(5) 4 hydro electric power plans at a cost of 200 million kyats.

(g **Commerce** The estimated budget is 21.636 million kyats.

(1) The opening of Lwegye trade station at a cost of 0.4 million kyats.
(2) The opening of 3 trade stations at Chin Shwe Haw
(3) The opening of a seasoning plant for wine and fruit at a cost of 20.118 million kyats.
(4) Establishing of a sugar mill at a cost of 0.018 million kyats.

(9) **Demand elimination.** Demand elimination will be carried out as follows: -

(a) **Education of the local populace.** The estimated budgeet is 105.59 million kyats.

(1) Education actiivities at 7 townships at a cost of 3.36 million kyats.
(2) Upgrading of township information offices at a cost of 30.3 million kyats.
(3) Publish educational books and periodicals at a cost of 40.35 million kyats.
(4) News and magazines at a cost of 5 million kyats.
(5) Radio and TV broadcasts at a cost of 7 million kyats.
(6) Construction of 6 (10 watts) transmitting stations at a cost of 15 million kyats.
(7) Construction of 1 (50 watts) transmitting station at a cost of 4.11 million kyats.

(8) Setting up a satellite dish antenna at a cost of 0.47 million kyats.

(b) **Educating the students.** The estimated budget is 10 million kyats.

(1) 70 talks at a cost of 4 million kyats.
(2) 20 exhibitions and competitions at a cost of 6 million kyats.

(c) **Health.** The estimated budget is 895 million kyats.

(1) Educational activities at a cost of 25 million kyats.
(2) Upgrading of treatment centers at a cost of 805 million kyats.
(3) Treatment and rehabilitation at a cost of 35 million kyats.
(4) Research at a cost of 60 million kyats.
(5) Support activities at a cost of 60 million kyats.

(d) **Rehabilitation** The estimated budget is 85 million kyats.

(1) Opening of 2 schools at a cost of 9.4 million kyats.
(2) The opening of 6 youth training schools at a cost of 21.6 million kyats.
(3) 8 rehabilitation centers for addicted youths at a cost of 54 million kyats.

10. **Enforcement** With an estimated budget of 488 million kyats enforcement activities will be carried out as follows: -

(a) Establishment of 2 new Anti Narcotics Units at a cost of 40 million kyats.
(b) The upgrading of the existing 18 ANTF's at a cost of 80 million kyats.
(c) The upgrading of the office of the CCDAC at a cost of 15 million kyats.
(d) Research works at a cost of 10 million kyats.
(e) Audio Visual and public relations at a cost of 20 million kyats.
(f) Domestic/international study tours, training courses and symposiums at a cost of 35 million kyats.
(g) Replenish training aids at a cost of 8 million kyats.
(h) The upgrading of the Chemical Examiner and Criminal Investigation Department laboratories at a cost of 275 million kyats.
(i) Destruction ceremonies at the central level at a cost of 5 million kyats.

11. **Organizing the local populace to participate in the fight against narcotic drugs.** Together with the budgets of the Information Ministry, the Ministry of Education, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control and the budgets of the Non-Governmental Organizations the following activities will be implemented: -

(a) Educating the local inhabitants at the project areas a total of 240 miles.
(b) 240 workshops.

(c) 30 rallies to denounce narcotics.
(d) 40 meetings to denounce narcotics.

12. **International cooperation** With the budget of the CCDAC, the following activities shall be carried out: -

(a) 73 MOU, JEC, Cross Border and bi-lateral meetings will be carried out.
(b) Workshops, seminars, cooperation with ASEAN, World Heroin Conference and other international meetings totaling 11.

2nd 5 Years

13. **The elimination of poppy cultivation and production.** Alternative development will be carried out as follows: -

(a) **Roads, bridges and construction.** An estimated budget of 4758.224 million kyats has been allotted.

(1) 190 miles of earth road at a cost of 48.494 million kyats.
(2) 644 miles of gravel road at a cost of 3731 million kyats.
(3) 211 miles of bitumen road at a cost of 831.542 million kyats.
(4) 6 high schools at a cost of 5.10 million kyats.
(5) Building 17 middle schools at a cost of 14.45 million kyats.
(6) Building 102 primary schools at a cost of 86.70 million kyats.
(7) 2 hospitals at a cost of 3.60 million kyats.
(8) 2 sub-township hospitals at a cost of 3.60 million kyats.
(9) 15 dispensaries at a cost of 6.83 million kayts.
(10) 46 clinics at a cost of 20.93 million kyats.
(11) Bridge construction at a cost of 2 million US$.

(b) **Agriculture** The estimated budget is 5670.8951 million kyats and 156986 US$.

(1) Opening of 2 educating centers at a cost of 37.6 million kyats.
(2) 31500 bushels of seedlings at a cost of 79 million kyats.
(3) 515700 tons of sugarcane shoots at a cost of 103 million kyats.
(4) 1320 kgs. of vegetable seedlings at a cost of 26.5 million kyats.
(5) 4674050 plants of perennial crops at a cost of 129.2 million kyats.
(6) Distribution of 79099 tons of fertilizer at 3196.2296 million kyats cost.
(7) 95600 litres of insecticides and powder of 75428 kgs. at a cost of 155.449 million kyats.
(8) Reclamation of 38200 acres of land a cost of 1146 million kyats.

(9) 7 canals and embankments covering 17435 acres at a cost of 87 million kyats.
(10) Mechanical tilling of 479370 acres at a cost of 119.8905 million kyats.
(11) 51 types of farm equipment at a cost of 61.9 million kyats.
(12) 181128 acres of sample plots at a cost of 522.71 million kyats.
(13) Waterworks at a cost of 6.4 million kyats and 156986 US$.

(c) **Livestock breeding.** The estimated budget is 36.765 million kyats and 1.096 US$.
(1) 26 pedigree cows at a cost of.0.65 million kyats.
(2) 100 pedigree pigs at a cost of 0.9 million kyats.
(3) 1500 poultry at a cost of 0.45 million kyats.
(4) 51 sows for breeding at a cost of 0.765 million kyats.
(5) Medical supplies at a cost of 9 million kyats.
(6) Training at a cost of 0.9 million kyats.
(7) Personnel, compensation and miscellaneous at a cost of 22.4 million US$.
(8) 1 truck at 0.006 million US$.
(9) 50 foreign breeding pigs at a cost of 1.09 million US$.
(10) 2 sets of computers and printers at a cost of 0.8 million kyats.
(11) 2 copier machines at a cost of 0.8 million kyats.

(d) **Communication.** The estimated budget is 15.36 million kyats.

(1) 22 post offices at a cost of 23.76 million kyats.
(2) 1 radio telephone office at a cost of 3.10 million kyats.
(3) 5 radio telegraph offices at a cost of 8.25 million kyats.

(e) **Energy.** The estimated budget is 459.12 million kyats.

(1) 10 (4 kva) generators at a cost of 1.54 million kyats.
(2) 16 (26 kva) generators at a cost of 33.58 million kyats.
(3) 4 (48 kva) generators at a cost of 10.8 million kyats.
(4) 4 (73 kva) generators at a price of 13.2 million kyats.
(5) 8 hydro electric power plants at a cost of 400 million kyats.

(d) **Commerce.** For the maintenance of trade stations, 1 million kyats will be used.

14. **Demand elimination.** The following activities shall be carried out:-

(a) **Educating the local populace.** The estimated budget is 89.73 million kyats.

(1) Upgrading of township offices at a cost of 30.30 million kyats.
(2) Educative books and periodicals at a cost of 40.35 million kyats.
(3) Educative news and magazine at a cost of 5 million kyats.
(4) Radio and TV broadcasts at a cost of 7 million kyats.
(5) A 100 watt TV transmitting station at a cost of 2.5 million kyats.
(6) A 500 watt TV transmitting station at a cost of 4.11 million kyats.
(7) A satellite receiving dish at a cost of 0.47 million kyats.

(b) **The education of students.** 10 million kyats have been estimated.

(1) Educative talks at a cost of 4 million kyats.
(2) Exhibits/competitions at a cost of 6 million kyats.

(c) **Health.** 300 million kyats have been estimated.

(1) Educative programmes at a cost of 20 million kyats.
(2) Upgrading of treatment centers at a cost of 145 million kyats.
(3) Treatment and rehabilitation at a cost of 35 million kyats.
(4) Research at 50 million kyats.
(5) Supporting activities at 50 million kyats.

(d) **Rehabilitation.** Kyats 25 million to be earmarked for the opening of Wethtigan and Kathe kwin schools for the rehabilitation of addicted youth.

15. **Enforcement** Kyats 289 million are to be used for the implementation of the following programmes:-

(a) 2 new ANTF's to be established at a cost of 40 million kyats.
(b) 18 ANTF's to be upgraded at a cost of 40 million kyats.
(c) Miscellaneous use by CCDAC at 10 million kyats.
(d) Kyat 5 million for research at CCDAC.
(e) Audio visuals at CCDAC, 10 million kyats.
(f) Domestic/international training, study tour and seminars, 35 million kyats.
(g) Training aids at a cost of 5 million kyats.
(h) The upgrading of the labs at Chemical Examiner and CID at a cost of 139 million kyats.
(i) Kyats 5 million estimated for narcotics destruction and other central level ceremonies.

16. **Organizing the local populace to participate in the activities.** To organize the local populace using own funds.

(a) Anti narcotic activities totaling 96 times at the local level

(b) Anti narcotic activities of the Red Cross Society, the Fire Brigade and Union Solidarity and Development Association should be 50 times.
(c) Educating the parents and women 48 times.

17. **International cooperation.** The following activities are to be carried out with CCDAC funds: -

(a) 69 MOU, JEC, Cross Border and bilateral meetings.
(b) In cooperation with ASEAN, neighbouring countries to conduct 10 international seminars and workshops.

3rd Five Years

18. **Elimination of opium poppy cultivation and production.** Alternative development carried out as follows:-

(a) **Road, bridges and construction.** Kyats 4748.144 million and 1 million US$ are allotted

(1) 190 miles of earth road, 48.494 million kyats allotted
(2) 644 miles of gravel road, 3731.388 million kyats allotted.
(3) 211 miles of bitumen road, 831.542 million kyats allotted.
(4) 10 high schools at a cost of 8.5 million kyats.
(5) 18 middle schools at a cost of 15.30 million kyats.
(6) Building 96 primary schools at a cost of 81.60 million kyats.
(7) 1 hospital at a cost of 1.8 million kyats.
(8) 3 sub township hospitals at a cost of 5.4 million kyats.
(9) To construct 16 dispensaries at a cost of 7.28 million kyats.
(10) To construct 37 clinics at a cost of 16.84 million kyats.
(11) 1 million US$ for building bridges.

(b) **Agriculture.** 6042.9127 million kyats and 161945 US$ have been allotted.

(1) 2 training stations at a cost of 37.49 million kyats.
(2) 31500 baskets of seeds at a cost of 79 million kyats.
(3) Sugarcane shoots numbering 679740 tons worth 135.792 million kyats.
(4) 1320 kgs of vegetable seeds worth 26.5 million kyats.
(5) Kyats 150.1 million worth of 6314850 perennial crops.
(6) Fertilizer 100337 tons at a cost of 3926.0017 million kyats.
(7) Pesticide 138380 litres and powder 79246 kgs. at a cost of 227.0925 million kyats.
(8) Land reclaiming 76000 acres at a cost of 1146 million kyats.

(9) Canals and embankments covering an area of 4000 acres at a cost of 107 million kyats.
(10) Mechanized tilling of 430030 acres of farmland at a cost of 127.3925 million kyats.
(11) 35 types of farm equipment totaling 2920 pieces at a cost of 61.9 million kyats.
(12) 1314 model plots at a cost of 14.144 million kyats.
(13) Water systems at a cost of 4.5 million kyats and 161945 US$

(c) **Livestock breeding.** The estimate budget is 43.4 million kyats.

(1) 10 pedigree cows at 0.25 million kyats.
(2) 100 pedigree pigs at 0.9 million kyats.
(3) 500 poultry at 0.15 million kyats.
(4) 360 sows at 5.4 million kyats
(5) Medical supplies worth 13.3 million kyats
(6) Training worth 0.9 million kyats
(7) Personnel and miscellaneous costs at 22.5 million kyats

(d) **Communications.** 23.73 million kyats is allotted

(1) 16 post offices worth 17.28 million kyats.
(2) A radio telephone for 3.15 million kyats.
(3) 2 radio telegraphs for 3.3 million kyats.

(e) **Energy.** 161.52 million kyats have been allotted.

(1) 6 (4 kva) generators at a cost of 0.92 million kyats.
(2) 18 (36 kva) generators at a cost of 43.2 million kyats.
(3) 4 (48 kva) generators at a cost of 10.8 million kyats.
(4) 2 (73 kva) generators at a cost of 6.6 million kyats
(5) 2 hydro electric power plants at a cost of 100 million kyats

(f) **Commerce.** Maintain the trade stations at a cost of 1 million kyats.

19. **Demand elimination.** Demand elimination will be carried out as follows: -

(a) **Education of the local populace.** The estimate budget is 89.73 million kyats.

(1) Upgrading of township information offices at a cost of 30.3 million kyats.
(2) Publish educational books and periodicals at a cost of 40.35 million kyats.

(3) New and magazines at a cost of five million kyats.
(4) Radio and TV broadcasts at a cost of 7 million kyats.
(5) Construction of 1 (10 watt) transmitting station at a cost of 2.5 million kyats.
(6) Construction of 1 (50 watt) transmitting station at a cost of 4.11 million kyats.
(7) Setting up a satellite dish antenna at a cost of 0.47 million kyats.

(b) **Educating the students and youths**. The estimate budget is 10 million kyats.

(1) Educative talks at a cost of 4 million kyats.
(2) Exhibition and competitions at a cost of 6 million kyats.

(c) **Health.** The estimate budget is 270 million kyats.

(1) Educational activities at a cost of 15 million kyats.
(2) Upgrading of treatment center at a cost of 145 million kyats.
(3) Treatment and rehabilitation at a cost of 30 million kyats.
(4) Research at a cost of 50 million kyats.
(5) Support activity at a cost of 50 million kyats.

(d) **Rehabilitation.** Kyats 25 million to be earmarked for the continued operation of Wethtigan and Kathekwin schools for the rehabilitation of addicted youth.

20. **Enforcement.** Kyats 209 million are to be used for the implementation of the following programmes:-

(a) ANTF's are upgraded with the allotted 40 million kyats.
(b) CCDAC office budget of 5 million kyats.
(c) 5 million kyats allotted for research.
(d) Audio visual aids worth 5 million kyats.
(e) Domestic/international meetings and studies at 35 million kyats
(d) Training Aids at 5 million kyats
(f) The upgrading of the labs at the Chemical Examiner and CID at a cost of 109 million kyats.
(g) Kyats 5 million allotted for the seized narcotics destruction and other central level ceremonies.

21. **Organizing the local populace to participate in the activities.** Organization done with own funds.

(a) Education based on cooperation with enforcement agencies and understanding of law and order. 96 talks are envisaged
(b) The evilness of narcotics and the need to cooperate in the fight against narcotics should be emphasized. 50 periods are envisaged.
(c) The participation of the people in striving towards a drug free country, people taking part at least 50 times in those activities.

22. **International cooperation.** The following activities are to be carried out with CCDAC funds: -

(a) 69 MOU, JEC, Cross Border and bilateral meetings.
(b) In cooperation with ASEAN, neighbouring countries, to conduct 10 international seminars and workshops.

Expected end results

23. **The 1st 5 Years.** The 16 townships that were prioritized, namely 9 Northern Shan State, 6 in Southern Shan State and 1 in Eastern Shan State will be developed all round. Regional development in the remaining 32 townships will also be initiated.

24. **The 2nd 5 Years.** The second priority townships, 10 in Northern Shan State, 3 in Southern Shan State, 6 in Eastern Shan State and 4 in Kachin State will receive the focal attention of the plan. It is important for the 16 first priority townships to maintain their successes in the elimination of opium in their areas and upgrade their continued achievements. There will be escalations of activities in the enforcement and educative sectors. The third priority townships will also be initiating their activities.

25. **The 3rd 5 Years.** The third priority townships will be going full swing in the elimination of narcotics. At that period of time, the other regions will be free from narcotics and the rest of the country will be catching on and they themselves shall be free. Law enforcement and education will escalate in tandem so that the populace will join in the movement and shake free from the clutches of narcotic drugs and gain footholds in the thriving economy to become an all round developed nation.

Budget

26. The following is a breakdown of the 15 year plan -

		Kyats (million)
(a)	Roads, bridges and construction	12176.95
(b)	Agriculture	17236.6673
(c)	Livestock breeding	131.515
(d)	Organizing	285.05

(e)	Communications	196.31
(f)	Energy	918.74
(g)	Health	1555
(h)	Education	30
(i)	Commerce	23.636
(j)	Rehabilitation	135
(k)	Enforcement	986
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	Kyats.	33674.8683

27. The following foreign (US$) currency shall also be utilized -

(a)	Bridges	5.000 million US$
(b)	Water supplies	0.444 "
(c)	Livestock breeding	2.256 "

	TOTAL	7.700 "

Expectation

28. Assistance from the international community in the fields of expertise, sophisticated equipment and needed apparatus will shorten the time factor of implementation. Assistance without preconditions shall be welcome.

29. The problem of narcotics is a world wide problem to which a nation alone cannot address by itself. It is a threat against mankind as well as the world community. Myanmar will be marching forward against this menace and we want to say that every nation has a duty to join in.

30. The Union of Myanmar shall be entirely free from the threat of narcotic drugs within 15 years.

The Central Committee
for Drug Abuse Control
Union of Myanmar

ANNEX B

COUNTRY REPORT ON NARCOTIC DRUG CONTROL IN THE UNION OF MYANMAR

INTRODUCTION

Myanmar has waged a relentless war on illicit drugs since regaining her independence in 1948. The government of the Union of Myanmar fully recognizes the ominous threat posed to mankind by narcotic drugs and the paramount need to eliminate the problem. Accordingly, the highest political level of the government gives its full attention and priority on drug matters, laying down consistent policy to combat this menace. The government is determined to eradicate poppy production and permanently restructure the economy of the opium-producing areas in the country, and is therefore stepping up activities to obtain this ultimate objective.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Myanmar became a state party to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as of 29 July 1963. In 1974, the Myanmar Government enacted the Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs law to provide a broad legal framework. The Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control was constituted in 1975 with the Minister for Home Affairs as Chairman, Minister for the Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs, Minister for Foreign Affairs as Vice-Chairmen and the Directors-General of the Ministries concerned as members. The committee was reconstructed in 1997 with Deputy Ministers of the concerned Ministries as members.

The legal framework was further strengthened by a new law, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law which was enacted on 27 January 1993. This new law not only provides for the destruction of narcotic crops, confiscation of equipment but also prescribes stiff penalties for laundering of the proceeds derived from the sale of illicit drugs and psychotropic substances. Furthermore, this new law provides for the execution of a bond for good behaviour with regard to habitual offenders of notorious persons. Also, an offender is liable to maximum punishment provided for any subsequent offence after a prior conviction for the same offence. Moreover, the new drug law allows for the death penalty to be imposed upon drug violation under certain circumstances. Drug addicts are required to register themselves with state institutions and receive medical treatment.

Myanmar is also a signatory to the 1988 Convention against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

An estimated population of over 300,000 belonging to various national races of the hill regions in the border areas are engaged in poppy cultivation which is their only means of livelihood. Providing them an alternative crop cultivation to survive, looking after their basic needs, bringing about a change of attitude and start a new way of life require special programmes. Throughout our history until recently, these border areas had remained undeveloped owing to communications difficulties. To make the situation worse, these areas, Kokang and Wa were under the domination of the Burma Communist Party (BCP) from early sixties until

1989. It was only on March and April 1989 that Kokang and Wa national groups split with the BCP and revolted against them. Joining hands with the government, they eventually succeeded in liberating these areas from the stranglehold of the BCP.

The most significant events are the coming into the legal fold of insurgent groups and the unconditional surrender of Khun Sa and his Mong Tai Army. Up to now 17 armed groups have made peace and are working all out under government sponsorship in all-round regional development projects on an unprecedented scale. They chose to abandon armed struggle and joined hands with the government in launching development programmes in these far-flung areas. Prior poppy cultivation areas and trafficking routes which were under the insurgents' control are now under the administration of the government.

STRATEGY

After 1988, the Myanmar Government realized that law enforcement efforts alone will not stop the flow of drugs but need to be coupled with a long-term programme that will improve the standard of living of the local populace especially the poppy growers. Therefore, the following strategy had been laid down.-

1. To designate drug eradication and prevention activities as a national duty and to perform this duty with added momentum

2. To gradually eliminate poppy cultivation by promoting the standard of living of the national races

The following integrated approach is also being carried out simultaneously:-

1. Integrated border areas and national races development programme

2. Nationwide programme for the suppression of narcotic drugs

The Government committed new and additional resources with increased budgetary allotment for rural development, law enforcement, prevention efforts, education, treatment and rehabilitation programmes. Vigorous law enforcement and increased interdiction efforts are also stepped up. As the insurgency problem in the border areas were steadily being overcome, action have been taken to educate and encourage the local nationalities to change their way of living whose only livelihood have been growing opium poppy.

Development of the border areas and national races was initiated on May 25, 1989 with the formation of a Central Committee and Work Committee and work is underway in five states and two divisions which encompasses 5.4 million inhabitants. This endeavour to develop the border areas and national races has now been assumed by the Ministry of Progress for Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs as the State's major undertaking. The total programme expenditure to date is over 8 billion Kyats. Fund allocations are from the State budget. The comprehensive infrastructure plans include road and bridge construction and projects in education, health, energy, agriculture, forest, livestock breeding, telecommunications and mining sectors.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In recognition of the importance of this program and the significant progress it has achieved so far, UN Agencies are currently involved in financing and assisting projects that are in various stages of implementation.

In consonance with the resolution of the 17th special session of the UN General Assembly to take cooperative measures at international, regional and sub-regional levels, Myanmar is actively engaged in sub-regional cooperation in drug abuse control with China and Thailand, with technical and financial assistance from UNDCP. As a result of the agreement already signed, integrated rural development programmes emphasizing on crop substitution have been underway since June 1992. Myanmar signed bilateral agreements with India on 30 March 1993, with Bangladesh on 1 December 1994, with Vietnam on 12 March 1995, with the Russian Federation on 22 January 1997, with Laos on 29 March 1997 and with the Philippines on 15 October 1997 to control drug trafficking and abuse.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture of USA in conjunction with the CCDAC, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Defence conducted opium yield surveys in 1993, 1995, 1997 and 1998 in the Shan State. Till date, the data on opium poppy cultivation is solely based on ground information. If other sophisticated means were made available other than ground information, a more accurate result could be achieved.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) has under it the Law Enforcement Sector. There are 18 special anti-narcotics units located around the country under the Myanmar Police Force, which is the main agency for law enforcement. But the Armed Forces, the Customs Department and the local populace have fully coordinated to combat the menace of narcotic drugs and success has been achieved to a commendable extent.

SEIZURES

OPIUM/HEROIN. Although Myanmar is included in the infamous "Golden Triangle" because of the fact that the poppy cultivation areas and clandestine heroin refineries are situated along the borders with China, Laos and Thailand, opium and its derivatives morphine and heroin are normally trafficked out directly across the borders to the international market. So it is readily deduced that the seizures are meant for the domestic market. It is also possible that a certain portion was seized while on its way to India, Malaysia and Singapore. 75% of these seizures were made in the Shan State and the rest in other States and Divisions. **Opium seizures in 1996 was 1300 kilos and, in 1997, increased to a record of 7883.97 kilos. Heroin seizures also was 504 kilos in 1996 and more than doubled in 1997 making a record seizure of 1401.07 kilos. 2235.45 kilos of opium and 166.91 kilos of heroin were seized in the first quarter of 1998.**

MARIJUANA. Marijuana is mostly grown illegally in the central and southern regions of Myanmar mainly in the Bago Division, Kayin State and Tanintharyi Division. Marijuana is solely trafficked for domestic market and up to present there is no intelligence on illegal exportation. **263.79 kilos were seized in 1996 compared to 288.03 kilos in 1997. 144.47 kilos were seized in the first quarter of 1998.**

PRECURSOR CHEMICALS. Myanmar is not an industrialized country and thus precursor chemicals such as Acetic Anhyride, which is essential to refine opium into heroin are not manufactured in

Myanmar. It is found that the influx of precursor chemicals is mainly trafficked illegally across the borders from neighbouring countries. All major seizures were made in the north-east and eastern borders of Myanmar. Prior to the 1990s, precursor chemicals also came in across the Indian Border. But no major seizures were made later on. **5081.55 gallons were seized in 1996 and more than doubled in 1997 with a seizure of 19680.36 gallons. 5207.39 gallons were seized in the first quarter of 1998.** Since such chemicals are prerequisites for the production of morphine and heroin, trafficking of these precursors should be drastically checked by the manufacturing countries.

OTHER DRUGS. Phensedyl, a cough mixture which contains codeine produced in India and Thailand is abused as a soft drug in Myanmar. Phensedyl as well as Phencodine, another cough mixture from Thailand, are notified as narcotic drugs in Myanmar. **1789 litres in 1996 and 896.13 litres in 1997 were seized. 619 litres were seized in the first quarter of 1998.**

STIMULANTS. In Myanmar, psychotropic substance abuse was limited to tranquilizers and most of it were opium and its derivatives, the opiates. Although Methamphetamines had been a serious drug problem in the subregion and region for nearly a decade, it was unknown to Myanmar until 1996. Information and intelligence in 1994-95 on illicit ephedrine trafficking from China and the manufacture of methamphetamine tablets at the border areas led to seizures of **5.9 million tablets in 1996 and 5.04 million in 1997 and 0.32 million in the first quarter of this year.** Illicit ephedrine trafficking across the China border into Myanmar were also seized only after law enforcement officers were trained and equipped to identify essential precursors. All the seizures were made in the eastern Shan States while the drugs were trafficked to the Thai border for the Thai market. There is still no evidence up to present of domestic methamphetamine abuse and demand.

ASSETS SEIZURES. The seizure of assets from drug-related cases during the period of 1993 to 1998 has amounted up to **89.20 million kyats.**

REFINERIES. The total number of refineries destroyed are as follows:-

Year	Refineries
1991	6
1992	1
1993	11
1994	2
1996	**13**
1997	**32**
1998	**9 (to April)**

DEMAND REDUCTION

The 1993 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law prescribes compulsory registration and treatment for drug addicts. There are 57780 registered addicts in Myanmar.

The types of drug addicts and percentage are as below:-

Opium	35513 addicts	61.5 %
Heroin	16906 addicts	29.3 %
Marijuana	460 addicts	0.8 %

Tranquilizers	228 addicts	0.4 %
Other drugs	4670 addicts	8.1 %

Law enforcement agencies have, from 1984 to 1997, arrested 18770 who failed to register. Drug treatment centers were established throughout the country in 1974 accompanying legislation that provide for the compulsory treatment and rehabilitation of addicts. There are 6 major drug treatment centers with a combined daily bed capacity of about 250 and a yearly capacity of about 2000. They are located at Yangon, Mandalay, Myitkyina, Taunggyi, Lashio and Kyaing Tong. Duration of treatment is 10 weeks.

There are 8 rehabilitation centers under the Social Welfare Department for ex-addicts. Rehabilitation centers are located at Yangon, Mandalay, Phe Khong, Nam Lat, Kyaing Tong, Lashio, Myitkyina and Wet Hti Kan. Duration of vocational training at these centers is between 12 to 36 weeks, which include car servicing, body repairing, painting, silk-screen printing, off-set printing, photography, agriculture and livestock breeding.

The sector for educating students and youth against the dangers of narcotic drugs organized exhibitions, lectures and discussions every year for teachers at the Teacher's Training Institutes. Paintings, cartoons, posters, postcards, poems, articles, essays, wall posters and slogans competitions are held at township, state and division levels throughout the country every year. Especially in the month of June, to observe the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, competitions, forums, lectures and discussions are organized at Basic Education Schools and Teachers' Training Colleges to enhance the awareness of narcotic drugs.

The information sector, which is responsible for public information and education contributed to drug abuse control through a vast array of channels including radio broadcast, photographic presentation, development of manuscripts on drug-related themes, exhibition, newspapers, magazines and periodicals, film and TV, video presentations. Exhibition on drug abuse educational activities were held at Yangon in 1989 and 1993 on a national scale which were observed daily by over 10,000 people from all walks of life.

CONCLUSION

Myanmar has been carrying out the enormous task of eliminating the scourge of mankind relying mainly on her own resources. However well conceived and executed her efforts may be, they cannot be effective in dealing decisively with the menace of narcotic drugs, since the drug production and trafficking problems originate in remote and difficult terrain in the border areas. However limited the resources of the Myanmar Government may be, its commitment and dedication to carry through the task of totally eradicating this national and international scourge remains unwaveringly firm. The much lower level of inflow of external assistance has neither diminished Myanmar's determination, her efforts nor her further programmes already laid down and being implemented. Myanmar will continue to give top priority to overcoming the threat posed to the stability and well-being of the country and the international community at large. It is hoped that more and more countries will join hands with Myanmar in this noble endeavour.

The Central Committee for
Drug Abuse Control
Union of Myanmar